XVII AUGUST, 1927 No. I

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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Captain Roald Amundsen, famous polar explorer, who visited Japan recently.

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Conference on the Chinese problem held lately in Tokyo by the Foreign, War, Navy and other departments, presided over by Premier Tanaka (at far end of table).

Japan's delegates to Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu.

From left: (second from left) Dr. Sawayanagi, Dr. Yamazaki, Miss Hoshino, Mrs. Tsurumi, Mr. Tsurumi.

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Vol. XVII AUGUST, 1927 No. 11

Tokyo in Resuscitation

(III)

Concluded

Social Undertakings

OF the budget for various social institutions amounting in the total to 4,525,000 yen, 1,243,000 yen is met by the Government Treasury, while the remaining 3,281,000 yen is shouldered by the Tokyo Municipality. It is anticipated that those social undertakings will be carried on for five years, having begun in 1924. The progress of the work is as follows:—

(1) Labour Exchange

The labour exchange work started as a municipal undertaking originated in September, the 44th year of Meiji (1911), when the Tokyo city office inaugurated the labour exchange offices in Asakusa and Shiba Wards. During those days the Home Affairs Department found it necessary to organize an institution aiming at relieving unemployment and began to encourage labour exchange work throughout the country by offering subsidies to local public bodies engaged in the work, and the Tokyo Municipality was among those who were supported by the Government. Given this impetus by the central authorities, the Tokyo city office opened another labour exchange office in Koishikawa Ward in March of the following year (1912), and, besides supplying work to those out of employment, managed to offer free shelter to them. In December, 1919, the Municipality installed the Social Work Bureau in the office so as to unify the work of the labour exchange under its control. It was in 1920 that the Municipality established the Central Labour Exchange in addition to the existing three offices, with suplementary estimates. Three other labour exchange offices were installed in Honjo, Shitaya and Yotsuya in October, 1920. In the following year a law was enacted by virtue of which the labour exchange business was placed under the control of the Government and unified by it. In 1922 the Umayabashi and the Asakusa Park Labour Exchange Offices were added, while another one was established in Honjo, where wages were advanced to workmen and labour relief work in different forms was undertaken. As a result of the earthquake-fire disaster of 1923 the five labour exchange offices in Asakusa, Asakusa Park, Shitaya,

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Honjo and Umayabashi together with the Central Office in Kanda were reduced to ashes.

The Home Office established an emergency Relief Bureau in the Department immediately after the calamity. Later, in accordance with the rehabilitation programme, fifteen new labour exchange offices are to be erected in addition to those which had escaped the conflagration. The sites cover an area of 825 *tsubo*, and all the buildings are to be constructed of ferro-concrete, two storeyed, about 65 *tsubo* each in area. Of the new offices, one is now under construction.

(2) Crèches and Children's Hygiene Offices

As accessory work of the labour exchange, the Tokyo Municipality started the Children Protection Bureau at the Koishikawa Labour Exchange, to protect boys and girls from vagabondage, in 1913. The City encountered the earthquake while it was installing several crèches. Prior to the catastrophe Tokyo had already two crèches and three others in preparation, while there were four children's hygiene offices established, all of which were burned in the great fire. The Municipality then planned to install ten offices where crèche work and children's hygiene consultation are dealt with. Of these ten institutions, two are at present under construction, one in planning, and for three others the sites have been chosen.

(3) Women's Workhouses

Women's workhouses have the object of rescuing women out of employment. The Municipality plans to establish five such houses throughout the city. About two hundred women are to be accommodated by one workhouse. The buildings will be two-storeyed and of reinforced concrete. One has been completed, another is under construction, and the sites have been settled for two.

(4) Workers' Dining Rooms

In addition to the programme laid out before the earthquake, the Tokyo Municipality has decided on installing four more such dining rooms, and when they are completed the city will have ten. The area required for their establishment is 950 *tsubo* in the total. The buildings are to be of ferro-concrete and two-storeyed, and fully equipped. Two of them are at present under construction, while two others are under plan.

(5) Workers' Lodgings

Prior to the earthquake of 1923 one lodging in the city of Tokyo accommodated 190 men per day on an average. As most of them, however, were destroyed by the fire, the Municipality has decided to erect ten ferro-concrete two-storeyed refuges, on appropriate sites in the city. The area required for their building totals 1,800 *tsubo*. One has been completed; one is in preparation for erection; and two are under plan.

(6) Municipal Pawnshops

Tokyo City has decided to establish seven public pawnshops throughout the city. The sites cover an area of 315 *tsubo*. One each has been completed and is under construction; two are under plan and sites have been settled for two others.

(7) Public Baths

The municipal baths managed by Tokyo City were burnt in the catastrophe

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of 1923. In view of the success gained in promoting the hygiene of the city by establishing provisional public baths as a part of the emergency post-catastrophe relief work, the Municipality has planned bath houses on an extensive scale, to accommodate two thousand people a day. Ten of these bath-houses are to be erected, two-storeyed and of reinforced concrete, with hair-dressing saloon and laundry. All neccessary equipment will be supplied. One is now in course of construction, and the site has been chosen for another.

Electrical Enterprises

Foremost among Tokyo City's electrical undertakings is its electric railways the supply of electric light and power also being important enterprises. Tokyo municipalized the electric railways, light, and power, by buying up all the undertakings of the Tokyo Railway Company, in 1911. The surface tramways, the principal means of traffic of the city, are absolutely controlled by the municipal authorities. At the time of the earthquake of 1923 the total mileage of the tramways reached over 190 miles, with more than 1,200 cars running. There were over 1,300,000 passengers every day on an average, about 70,000 yen worth of tickets being sold. As to the supply of electric light and power, the Municipality had entered into a contract with the Tokyo Electric Company, Limited, for supply the city and suburbs. Now about two-fifths of the electricity users are supplied with light and power by the city. According to the statistics in 1923, there were 129,913 houses of users of electric light, electric light lamps numbering 678,084 in all. The demand for electric power amounted to 19,036 kilowatts, which was distributed among 3,401 houses. The earthquake fire of the same year destroyed the buildings of the Municipal Elect ic Bureau,779 cars, 5 car-sheds, 18 power-stations and transformer sub-stations, over nine miles of the electric tramway, forty-one miles of electric wires, and 154,792 electric lamps, while electric power supply equipment to the amount of 9,100 kilowatts was lost. As the result of restoration, repairing and extension of electrical equipment, the electric work of the Municipality is making great improvement. The electric railway work is being carried on as a continuing undertaking for three years commencing in 1924, while the electric supply enterprise is a continuing work for four years from 1924. With reference to the tramway in sixty-six places there has been completed new work, improvement or reconstruction; work in eight places is now being carried on; plans have been made for five other places.

Two of the transformer sub-stations have been reconstructed, together with the manufacture, repair and restoration of 1,062 tramcars, while work is being done on 128 cars. Work on 21 buildings to be erected, repaired or reconstructed has been completed; three are at present under construction; three others are under planning. As to the power and light supply work, the erection and restoration of two buildings have been completed; another building is in course of construction; electric wiring the length of 93,000 *shaku* has been repaired or newly laid; four transformer sub-stations are under construction; 31,400 houses have been

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fitted with electric lamps; work on 225,-100 lamps has been completed; more than 2,700 houses have been supplied with electric power; work on power equipment amounting to 15,400 H.P. has been finished.

The expenditure for these undertakings reaches 40,500,000 yen, the whole of which is borne by the Municipality.

The above is a brief description of the resuscitation enterprises of Tokyo City. In conclusion, let us make a brief survey of road-side trees, the paving of highways, and the scheme for high-speed railways.

Many garden trees and shrubs, not to mention road-side trees, were burnt by the earthquake-fire of 1923, and their restoration is no easy matter. The city lays great stress on this in its program of rehabilitation. With regard to the kinds of road-side trees, the municipal authorities have chosen gingko-trees, Eastern plane-trees, yellow poplars, Chinese maple-trees, willows, and others, some ten kinds in all, after careful experiment. The number of road-side trees to be planted along streets over twenty-five metres in breadth, will be more than 24,000, which will require a considerable sum of money. For the cultivation of these trees, the Restoration Bureau established an extensive nursery of an area of scores of thousand *tsubo*, on which are being cultivated seedlings, some of which have grown enough to be planted on the road-side. The Mukojima district, one of the famous places in the city for cherry-blossoms, will be able to recover its fame, as several hundred cherry-trees from Somei and Yoshino are to be transplanted there.

As for the paving of streets the Tokyo Municipality has heretofore been spending over 5,000,000 yen annually. The paving work on the principal highways in the city over six *ken* broad was going on as a continuing undertaking for seven years starting in 1921 at the expense of about 40,000,000 yen, but the earthquake compelled the city authorities to alter the program, the budget being increased by 18,850,000 yen in order to extend the scale of the work. The paving of streets in districts destroyed by the fire has been suspended for the time being, being reserved until the completion of the sectional readjustment work, and efforts are being made in paving in other directions where streets 52,159 *ken* in total length and of an area of 576,555 *tsubo* are to be paved. Stone, wood, asphalt, crushed stone, and ferro-concrete are being used, and side-walks are being paved principally with concrete.

As to high-speed railways, negotiations among the government offices and prefectural authorities since January, 1925 brought about the decision in March of the same year that as one of the municipal schemes five high-speed railroads extending over 51.2 miles are to be laid. The Tokyo Municipality has stated work, and the total expense will be 187,000,000 yen for the continuing work for thirteen years from 1926 up to 1938, at the rate of some three miles each year. Other high-speed railroads are being built by the Tokyo Underground Railway Company, Limited.

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The Japanese and the Outer World

By Shujiro Watanabe

The Japan Magazine is especially gratified to commence the publication with this issue of "The Japanese and the Outer World," the lifework of Mr. Shujiro Watanabe, a retiring scholar, 70 years of age, who lives the simple life in his cottage in Mejiro, a suburb of Tokyo.

The subject of Japan's intercourse with other nations from ancient times fascinated Mr. Watanabe from his early youth, and he has devoted his life to its study. He is therefore an authority – second to none, probably—on this phase of his country's history.

The result of his painstaking researches and thought has been embodied in the present work, the writing of which, with revisions and amplifications was spread over a period of a quarter of a century.

It was first written in Japanese, which was published in 1893. Thereafter the real work, in English, was begun, in Berlin, where Mr. Watanabe was on the staff of the Berlin Ethnological Museum for two years. It was carried on after his subsequent return home.

As a young man Mr. Watanabe studied English in the Eigo Gakko (now the Dai-Ichi Koto Gakko) at Hitotsubashi, Tokyo, where the College of Commerce now stands, also in the Rikkyo Gakko (now a university) when it was located in Tsukiji, Tokyo. Later he taught English in the Sendai Middle School, and in the Peers' School, Tokyo.

Some years were spent as an official in the Finance Ministry and in prefectural governments. Subsequently he went to Berlin. After finishing his work there he travelled in England and several other countries, and then returned to Japan.

Since then Mr. Watanabe has spent his time studying and writing on his favorite subject. He has written many articles for magazines and newspapers, and formerly annotated Sir Ernest Satow's translation of the "History of Japan, 1853-69."

Mr. Watanabe's study is filled with rare books and almost priceless relics of olden times, all having to do with Japan's relations with the outer world.

In this issue the Introduction of Mr. Watanabe's work is published, which will be followed by the history proper, chapter by chapter.—Editor.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

SINCE Japan[1] became a nation, two important events occurred in her history of old: one the Mongol invasion (4th year of *Koan*, 1281), the other the prohibition of travel abroad and restriction of foreign intercourse (11th to 15th years of Kwan-ei—1634-8). No others have had a profounder influence on national development and the fortunes of the people. We are apt to consider such an incident as a change in government, the overthrow of a ministry, a legislative

1. Strictly speaking, there is no country bearing the name of "Japan." Europeans erroneously call this country *Japan* or *Japon*, following a corrupted pronunciation derived from the modern Chinese dialect word *Zih-pen*. Its correct name is *Nihon* or *Nippon*. But the name *Japan* has been so long and widely used by English-speaking people and others, that even the majority of the "Nihonese" frequently write Japan in accord with general usage. Most foreign writers on this country have made another error in assigning the name *Niphon* or *Nippon* to our largest island, which in reality is *Chubu*, *Honshu* or *Hondo*, signifying middle or main part of the country.

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reform or a civil war, as possessing a certain significance, but, after all these are matters affecting the happiness or advantage of an individual, a family or a group of people, with effects that do not extend beyond a district or a province. They are, in short, of merely local significance and have no universal bearing. But the two events in Japanese history which I have mentioned, the Mongol invasion and the prohibition of foreign travel, are on a very different footing. The former was the enterprise of Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, who achieved such fame by his conquest of the greater part of Asia and some part of Europe. Kublai Khan, after subjugating the whole of China and adding portions of Russia and Greece to the western provinces of his dominion—the greatest the world has over seen—so following up the exploits of his grandfather, was fortunately repelled by Japan, thanks to the skilful generalship of her rulers and the zeal and exertions of the nation at large, not to speak of natural aid in the form of a violent tempest. Had things fallen out differently, had the defence been inefficient and had the nation suffered the disgrace of defeat, how great would the calamity have been! So it is that, although more than six hundred years have passed away, the Japanese still remember the Mongol invasion.

Japan's victory over the great armies of the arrogant Kublai Khan inspired and stimulated the people to a high degree. They began to recognize that the Chinese were less efficient and valiant than themselves, and, as a result, felt encouraged to prosecute an active and offensive policy towards China. Accordingly that country was invaded both in a military and commercial sense, much to the terror of the Chinese who were constantly being harassed by the Japanese invaders, to whom they have two nicknames *Wako*[1] and *Papan*[2].

The other event to which I wish to draw attention, the absolute prohibition of travel abroad, soon brought about a disastrous and almost irreparable state of things, the effects of which are to be felt now and will continue to be felt in the future. The decree in question was the work of the governing family of Tokugawa, who liked to lead a life of peaceful and comfortable dreaming, without considering that by so doing they were sacrificing the rest of the nation. Their peace-at-any-price policy inflicted great injury on the country, though its effects have been overlooked by those who regard only the surface of things and take no account of underlying influences. How profound was the injury done we are especially able to appreciate in this present age of international competition, and, more particularly, of competition between the Eastern and Western nations. So craven and retrograde a policy was ill-fitted to maintain and advance a country's prosperity and development. Negative and passive defence, moreover, does not suffice. There must be a positive and aggressive element in successful resistance. History affords many instances of

1. Japanese invasion.
2. From the Japanese hoisting on their vessels banners bearing the name of *Hachiman* (the god of war), which by the Chinese was pronounced *Papan* or *Bahan*. See Chap. VIII.

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states being ruined by such a fallacy, the fallacy that negative defence is in itself enough to maintain the integrity of a state. How ignorant and foolish were those politicians who in the *Kwan-ei* era (the beginning of the 17th century) enforced the policy of the closed door, thereby cutting off the foreign intercourse and trade which were then flourishing and which would have favoured so greatly the growth and welfare of the country.

Let us take a wider view of the world at that period. Portugal and Spain enjoyed more extended influence throughout the globe than any of the other nations, encroaching everywhere: in America, India and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Following in their wake, Holland, France and England were also securing settlements in every direction. But Australia remained untouched, and very many islands in the Pacific were still free from any country's domination, Siberia was not yet a Russian possession and no Russian was to be found in Karafuto (Saghalin). In those days it would have been very simple for the gallant nation, which had already extended its hands to the coasts of China, India and the islands of the East Indies, and made its name feared, to seize almost any territory it chose. Had the expansion of the Japanese not been checked, they would assuredly have achieved something worthy to be transmitted to future generations, who would not have had to regret too late the narrow limits of their native land.

For this grave blunder Tokugawa Iyemitsu, the then ruler, and his ministers must be held responsible, though *humanum est errare.* Iyemitsu who at one time cherished the idea of invading China,[1] and the ministers who had lent their aid to the establishment of a military government the Bakufu, wrongly adhered to a fatuous policy, from which common sense should have warned them away, that of closing the country. There was nothing unreasonable in their dread of the evils of Catholicism, but, even so, why should they have put an end to foreign intercourse? And, granting for the sake of argument, that this measure of theirs was not unjustified, why should they have forbidden the people to travel abroad? If Catholicism were detrimental to the state, it could have been prohibited without interrupting foreign intercourse, and the embargo laid on seagoing ships and foreign travel was in any case a huge blunder. They feared the possession of vessels of great capacity by their country as much as they feared Catholicism, forgetting the importance of such ships in extending a country's influence, and, above all, forgetting that, by secluding themselves within their own frontiers, they were providing the Western races with opportunities for consolidating their strength and carrying out their enterprises. We can thus see that the policy of the closed door was put in force from what on the surface might seem an excellent motive, but that in

1. When Tei Siryo (Tsin Chilung), an adherent of the Ming dynasty (See Chap. XXIV), asked for reinforcements in the 2nd year of Shoho (1645) Iyemitsu made up his mind to seize this opportunity for attacking China, but, owing to his minister's remonstrance and his receiving a report of the disastrous defeat of the Ming, he did not carry his project into effect.

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reality it was the fruit of cowardice and stupidity, (*il n'a ni houche ni eperon*), a timeserving expedient which éntailed enormous injury to future generations.

It is an empty task to attack the politicians of the past in the light of history, as empty a task as that of counting a dead child's age. But a not dissimilar charge must be brought against recent politicians, more especially those who have taken part in the administration during modern times.

Foreign critics frequently misunderstand the Japanese nation, chiefly because they are disposed to dogmatize without sufficient knowledge of the nature and characteristics of the Japanese as they were and are. The Japanese, both past and present, have been highly patriotic, singularly courageous in war and consistently enthusiastic in guarding and promoting the honour and advantage of their historic land. In ancient times Japan subjugated Korea, whose people became her subjects; in the 16th and 17th centuries the Japanese carried on a busy foreign trade, made expeditions to the islands of the East Indies and elsewhere, and even travelled as far as Europe and America. In recent times they have extended their dominions to Ryukyu (Loochoo or Lew Chew), Taiwan (Formosa), Korea etc. Such memorable activities are well worth description for their historical interest, for the encouragement they afford the present generation and, most of all, for the light which they shed on national characteristics.

When to Laugh

A man visited a physiognomist and asked him to foretell his fortune. Gazing at the visitor's face, the fortune-teller said regretfully: "From your features, I judge that you will die at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

In a flurry, the man came back to his house. He sold all his belongings, which were useless for one about to die.

Next morning, he bought a clock and dejectedly and anxiously watched the progress of time indicated by it.

It struck 6, 8 and 10. Soon, the afternoon came much earlier than usual, and it struck 2!

Hearing the clock, he thought that all was up with him and he made off!

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Japan's Shipping Trade

A COMPARATIVELY favourable situation was found in the shipping world of Japan in the first half of this year. Freights of coal, bean-cakes and timber in neighbouring waters, notwithstanding the rate for coal between Wakamatsu and Yokohama was as low as 90 sen per ton and that for bean-cakes between Dairen and Kobe the low rate of 7 sen per piece, in January this year the shipping trade resumed activity and freight rates have gradually raised since the beginning of February.

Despite the fact that trade and industry in general came to a standstill later as a result of the moratorium, shipping recovered its strength since the middle of February, coal rising to Yen 2.50 per ton in June and timber between Karafuto and Japan Proper, getting the high rate of Yen 200 per *koku*, the highest since 1924.

The following statistics give the figures of the situation :—

Freights in Neighbouring Waters

	Coal (sen)		Bean-cakes (rin)		Timber (yen)	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Jan....	100	90	95	70	130	130
Feb..	180	90	150	90	150	130
Mar...	185	150	180	140	180	150
Apr..	170	130	170	100	170	140
May..	200	130	130	100	170	140
June...	215	180	140	130	200	175

Note: The rate for coal is per ton between Wakamatsu and Yokohama; for bean-cakes per piece between Dairen and Kobe; for timber per *koku* between Karafuto and Japan Proper.

The favourable condition achieved by Japan's shipping world within the last half year may be chiefly ascribed to the activities in the marine transportation business of Europe and America with the Atlantic as its centre, as a direct consequence of the general strike in the British collieries, and the good crops of agricultural products in both North and South America.

The conflict between the coal-miners and owners in Great Britain last year brought freight and charterage to a high rate, because all steamers except superannuated vessels were engaged in transporting coal so actively that there was felt a shortage of bottoms.

After the solution of the controversy, shipping between Europe and America was kept active by the export of cereals from the two American Continents as well as the high production of Cuban and Mauritius sugar, so that steamers on irregular services have been well employed keeping both freight and charterage at a pretty strong rate.

According to the index-number of freight and charterage (100 being the average index in 1920) published by the British Chamber of Shipping, although the freight and charterage index figures have gradually fallen since November last year, freight is still higher by 6 and charterage by 7 than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Now, to turn to the distribution of vessels in Japan, a remarkable fact which draws our attention in the report of the Kobe Chamber of Shipping is the considerable increase in the number of vessels outward bound to Europe and the Atlantic in this half year in comparison with the

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same period of last year. The Japanese outward bound vessels to Europe which reached an aggregate tonnage of 170,000 tons in October last year has increased since then to 320,000 tons, nearly double, in March this year.

A similar situation is seen in the distribution of vessels bound to America and the Atlantic ; the total tonnage was increased to about 270,000 tons in February this year from 160,000 tons in October last year.

It is to be admitted, however, that owing to the reduced use of foreign vessels in American and European waters and shipping activity having increased in waters adjacent to Japan, many Japanese steamers have returned home since March, those in Europe decreasing to about 250,000 tons and those in American and Atlantic waters to 200,000 tons.

Nevertheless, as a result of the depreciation of the yen exchange, placing Japanese shipowners in a more favourable condition, the return home of Japanese vessels from foreign waters has been checked since May ; vessels distributed in the Atlantic even increased by 50,000 tons in June.

The activity of Japanese steamers in American and Atlantic waters became rather dull in comparison with last year, reflecting the decrease in the volume of the American trade of Japan, between February and March ; but the condition in April, May and June reversed that of the preceding month, as the increase in the demand for Japanese vessels in the Atlantic during those months resulted in driving other vessels away from those waters and in the acceleration of the employment of Japanese ships.

In Australian waters there has practically been no change since last year in the distribution of Japanese steamers, but in the direction of South China, India and the South Seas, on the contrary, the Japanese total tonnage reached 560,000 tons for a time in March this year though it was reduced to 340,000 tons in June, since steamer after steamer has returned home from China waters, owing to the continuing civil warfare in that country, in spite of the active loading of Rangoon rice and Java sugar.

These circumstances caused a very small number of vessels to be distributed in waters neighbouring Japan since March this year as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Japan's shipping activity, generally speaking, in the first part of this year attained a very flourishing state in striking contrast to the corresponding term last year, when it fell into a depressed condition owing to the return home of Japanese vessels from foreign waters in rapid succession as a result of the unfavourable yen exchange as well as the general dulness of Japan's foreign trade.

As for the distribution of vessels in neighbouring waters, the principal lines showed a decrease by 413,000 and 242,000 tons respectively in the Hokkaido and Karafuto regions ; an increase by 213,000 tons and 92,000 tons respectively at Dairen and Vladivostok ; a decrease by 103,000 tons and 96,000 tons in North China and Chosen ; an increase by 201,000 tons and 84,000 tons in Kyushu and Shanghai waters respectively ; a decrease by 148,000 tons and 32,000 tons in Formosa and Hongkong respectively ; and an increase by 181,000 tons and 57,-

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000 tons in Isé, Shimidzu and ports south of Osaka and Kobe.

The distribution of vessels in Hokkaido and Karafuto waters, considered in normal years as the centre of Japan's coastwise shipping trade from March to September, thus considerably decreased this year, and there is a marked scarcity of vessels loading timber in these regions. However, while 10,798,000 *koku* of Karafuto timber, 489,000 *koku* of Kitami timber and 582,000 *koku* of Maritime Province timber, totalling 11,958,000 *koku*, were shipped last year, it is anticipated that an almost approximate quantity of timber, totalling 11,179,000 *koku*, including 300,000 *koku* of Teshiro timber of Hokkaido and 1,500,000 *koku* of Maritime Province timber, will be shipped this year, notwithstanding the check placed on Karafuto timber, the shipment of which in the former part of this year amounted to 9,379,000 *koku*, that is 1,149,000 *koku* less than in the corresponding period of last year.

As to the Dairen and Vladivostok trade even if the peak has passed, as the loading of bean-cakes has lately come to an end, a comparatively favourable condition has been brought about owing to the recent rupture of British-Soviet trade relations, and to the distant employment of larger vessels.

Although Japan's carrying trade in North China, Chosen, Kyushu and Shanghai waters is now being somewhat endangered by the disturbances in China, bottoms in Formosa, Hongkong and other regions south of Shimidzu Port are far from being sufficient, though not an actual shortage. The result is that charterage rates in these waters have gradually increased, being now double in comparison with the rate in January this year.

The charterage rates for various types of vessels in June this year were all higher as compared with June of last year ; 50 sen per ton higher for 3,000-ton vessels ; 10 sen per ton higher for 5,000-ton ones ; and 45 sen per ton higher for 8,000-ton ones. The following table shows the gradual increase since January this year (the unit is *sen*) :

	3,000 ton Types		5,000 ton Types		8,000 ton Types	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Jan ...	260	200	210	150	155	125
Feb....	340	230	240	150	190	165
Mar...	330	260	260	210	275	200
Apr. ..	300	220	250	215	200	170
May...	290	240	245	180	240	165
June..	350	280	280	220	255	240

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Devout Fasters in Japan

RELIGION and fasting have been universally related from earliest times, with the object of abstaining from the material desires of this world, in supplication to God, in gratitude or penitence, or in commemoration or expression of sorrow.

In Old Japan, fasting and similar means of asceticism were practised in relation to Buddhism and Shintoism. In *Shugendo*, a mixture of Shintoism and Buddhism, *Yamabushi* explored mountains and valleys while doing penance, and they naturally remained without grain and salt for a long time.

Even to-day, fasting is observed in different places in Japan, of which the most famous is the Naritasan-Shinshoji (a Buddhist temple), in the Province of Shimofusa. In a period of about five years from March, 1918 to December, 1922, 2,256 persons fasted in the temple, averaging yearly 500.

Besides this temple, there are many Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples, where a tolerably large number of people fast, although there are no available figures.

Except the Shinshoji, the most noted places of fasting in are the Hokekyo-ji (a Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect) at Nakayama in the Province of Shimofusa ; the summit of Ontake, where there is a Shinto shrine ; in the province of Musashi ; and Ominesan in the Province of Yamato. Some Shinto priests, who conduct rites of purification, fast, in the summer, in water-falls or lakes and, in the winter, in the sea.

The Shinsho-ji at Narita is a comparatively short distance from Tokyo and is the favourite resort of fasters as being representative of the places of religious fasting in Japan.

The Shinsho-ji is at Narita-machi, Chiba-ken. It is dedicated to Acara. A historical tradition shows that in the 1st year of Konin (810), by the order of the Emperor Saga, an image of Acara was carved by Kobo-daishi, one of the greatest Buddhist priests in Japan, as a guardian of the nation. At first, it was enshrined in the Shingekoku-sa-Shingon-Temple on Mount Takao westward of Kyoto. In the 2nd year of Tenkei (939), in the reign of the Emperor Shujaku, Taira-no-Masakado started a rebellion, and calling himself Hei-Shinno (Prince Hei) established himself in the east. The Emperor sent an expedition and ordered Priest Kwancho to supplicate the image of Acara for the victory of the Imperial army. The priest took the image with him to the Province of Kazusa by sea and enshrined it in a field at Kimitsu at a distance of about 10 miles from Masakado's headquarters. He offered there prayers for the subjugation of the rebels, for twenty-one days. Soon after the expiration of that period, the rebellion was suppressed. The Emperor much rejoiced and caused a temple to be erected, in which was enshrined the Buddhist image. The temple was named Shinsho-ji by the Emperor, who contributed rice fields to it. This was the foundation of the present temple, the Narita-san-Shinsho-ji.

Since then, one thousand years have passed. It has a vast number of believers in Japan, and persons having special sup-

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plications to make to the Buddha choose the way of fasting by confining themselves in the shrine for many days, until their vow is fulfilled.

Saint Yuten, the founder of the Yuten Temple, Megro, in the suburbs af Tokyo, Lord Sadanobu Matsudaira, a daimyo, and Sontoku Ninomiya, a famous statesman in the Tokugawa period, fasted here.

One entering the gateway of the temple, at the right are two small houses. One of them is the place where provision is made for the supplicants purifying themselves by pouring water upon themselves, and the other is the place for fasting. The latter is divided into two parts. One part is for men and the other part for women. The former is 97 feet in frontage and 21 feet in depth. There is a corridor in the centre, both sides of which are matted, with a fire-place in a corner. The latter is smaller than the former, being 21 feet in frontage and 12 feet in depth, the inside being of the same construction as the former. The former can accommodate 30 persons and the latter 8 persons.

One part of the house of water purification is the *nenbutsu-do* (a place for praying to Buddha) where there is a Buddhist shrine, and in the other part, the men and women together make ablutions, with water drawn from a well about 8 feet in diameter and always kept filled up in two big oval basins by a servant. Four or five rough straw mats are laid beside the basins. At regular intervals, the men and women supplicants come from the place of fasting, naked, and sit on the mats and pour the water in the basins over them, with buckets, while reciting prayers. Forty or fifty bucketfuls are poured at one time. It is continued even on snowing and severe winter days. The supplicants themselves do not feel cold and it is the onlooker who feels chilly.

The supplicants do not eat or drink and lie down in bed or gather and chat round the fire in the intervals of their ablutions. There are some professional ascetics and they are the most respected and are the centre of the conversation the chief subjects of which are peaks and mountains, experiences in fasting, fruit diet, etc. and not of worldly affairs, little of which is talked of here, for men of worldly mind do not venture to practise such penance as this. At a fixed hour, they leave the fire and go to purify themselves with water, which is arranged for three or four times a day.

Their supplications are made for different objects such as for restoration to health, prosperity of business, the happiness and well-being of the family and the removal of pains and troubles. These are common supplicants. The professional ascetics go about the county, visiting Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples and making incantations and prayers for their believers. They come round yearly and spend a period at the temple, fasting more than other supplicants.

Many farmers and merchants confine themselves periodically once a year in the temple and offer up prayers, fasting and purifying themselves with water. These farmers come in the winter at the end of the harvest season. They speak in the highest terms of the divine favour of Acara and of the great efficacy of fasting in the temple, which, when accompanied by prayers from one's heart, is certain to re-

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move not only mental agonies but almost all kinds of diseases.

The period of fasting ranges from two nights and three days to one week, two weeks and even three weeks. Some persons fast for more than three weeks, but this is rare.

During the fasting, little or no water is drunk. Those fasting more than one week take food one day every week.

On the completion of the vow or on every seventh day, *kayu* (rice-gruel), offered to Buddha in the main temple, is taken at dawn, after which they come back to their hotels in the town and take *kuzu-yu* (arrowroot gruel) and *kayu* (rice-gruel); those continuing fasting again going to the temple to confine themselves for another week. Fasting in this temple is, therefore, not consecutive, but intermittent.

Those completing the vow take a rest at their hotels for one or two days, and then they go back to their respective native places.

Some years ago, Dr. H. Takahira visited the temple and inspected the actual condition of the fasting, when he made the following report on the basis of the temple's list of supplicants :—

Year.	2 Days & 3 Nights	One Week.	Two Weeks.	Three Weeks.	Over Three Weeks.	Total
1918:						
Males.....	40	204	28	17	3	352
Females...	6	44	7	3	1	
1919:						
Males.....	46	304	31	19	2	488
Females...	18	57	6	5	0	
1920:						
Males.....	32	302	22	25	3	459
Females...	4	52	11	8	0	
1921:						
Males.....	22	308	40	13	0	479
Females...	6	78	9	2	0	
1922:						
Males.....	38	318	32	15	1	478
Females...	4	62	6	2	0	
Total:						
Males.....	179	1,436	153	89	9	2,256
Females...	38	293	39	20	0	
Grand Total:						
Males.....						1,866
Females...						390

From the above table, it may be seen that every year the supplicants numbered about 500, and the number was nearly the same in each of the five recorded years.

One week's fasting is most prevalent. Although called a week, the supplicants are completely foodless for five days in the temple, for they take breakfast on the first day and on the 7th day. Two nights' and three days' fasting and two weeks' fasting come next in the number of supplicants, three weeks' fasting having a number much smaller. For four weeks and more, the number is extremely small, partly because of the temple office not allowing such long fasting by ordinary persons for fear of their injury. Since 1918, however, nine persons fasted for four or more weeks, one person fasting two times for seven weeks and one person for six weeks. Considering, however, that the system adopted in the temple is intermittent as described above, fasting for seven weeks may not be beyond the range of possibility to ordinary men of Buddhist belief.

One popular story told among the supplicants in the temple is that in 1910, two women fasted there, one being 25 years and the other 34 years of age. Each was in a competition against the other and tried hard to outnumber the other in fasting days. At last, one fasted for 100 days

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and the other for 130 days. This was a remarkably long record, but was possible under the system of taking food once a week, although not without very great difficulty, naturally.

January is most popular for fasting, owing to the fact that the temple's festival is held in that month, when an immense number of people come to worship and because the farmers have most leisure then. In August, September and October, the number shows some increase, too.

Classified as to occupations, farmers come first. Fasting in the temple is maintained chiefly by the local farmers' belief. Next come students and clerks. These persons of the intellectual class seem to have in fasting the object to remove their mental and physical pains and troubles more than anything as Buddhist believers, and they do not apply themselves so eagerly to the purification with water.

Other are ascetics and priests, who fast professionally, and artisans such as carpenters, plasterers and dressmakers, who pray for the improvement of their ability. Besides, there are restaurant keepers, rice merchants, confectioners, hotel keepers, etc., who supplicate for the prosperity of their business and making a fortune.

Classified according to age, they are mostly of 20 to 29 years old, the period of the utmost mental conflict about the questions of life. Then comes the age of 30-39, which is followed by the age of 40-49. The last age is over 50.

The greater the number of ablutions, the more the supplicants are respected. It is generally believed that the more they are put to physical torture the more they advance mentally and the more their object of supplication is attained.

The Narita-san Shinsho-ji is thus a place full of a mysterious faith.

The iris garden in the grounds of the Meiji Shrine, Tokyo.

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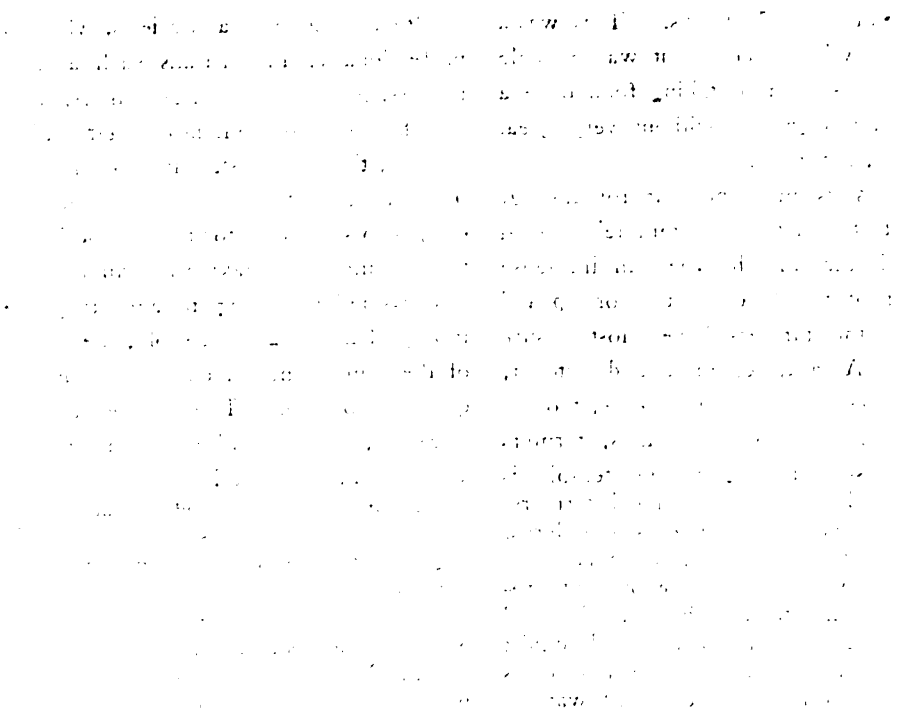

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The Furukawa Electric Industrial Co.

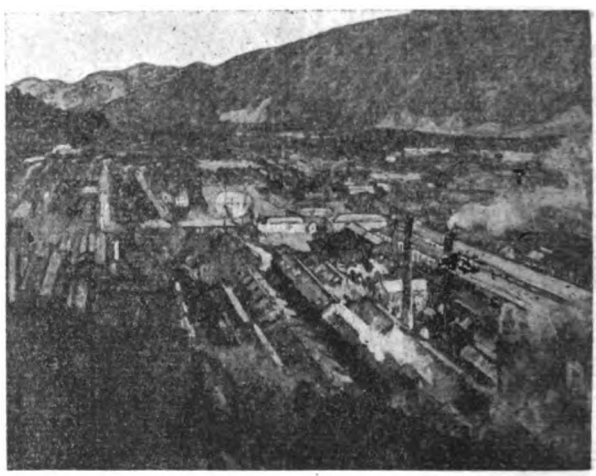
THE Furukawa Denki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Furukawa Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.) was established on June 25, 1896. Originally, it was known as the Yokohama Densen Seizo Kaisha (Yokohama Electric Wire Manufacturing Co.), but on April 22, 1920, it assumed the present title.

The copper refining and electric wire making of this company took origin in 1884, when the Furukawa House started a copper refining factory at Honjo, Tokyo. Later, in 1889, it was successful in electrolyzing copper, and in 1896, it commenced the making of electric copper wire.

Japan being an important copper producing country, has a long history in copper coining and copper ware making, but it is of a comparatively recent date that copper began to be worked into electric conductors. Until the company started copper electrolyzing, all the copper put out in this country and exported was sent in ingots and slabs. Even for years after that, the amount left after electrolyzing had to be exported unrefined. This condition of exportation not being the primary object of copper production, the company drew up a plan for the use of all the production domestically by the manufacture of it into various articles. It went toward the realization of the plan through all difficulties. In the meantime, the Government had started its telephone work. The demand for copper conductors was suddenly enlarged on account of this new official enterprise. This demand could be satisfied for the main part by the Furukawa company by the supply of its products.

Since then, the electric industry of Japan made steady development, which tended to increase more and more the demand for electric conductors. The company erected in 1905 a big electric power station on the Daiya River, which runs through the town of Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture, and in the year following, its Copper Works at Honjo, Tokyo were transferred to that place, where they were greatly extended by the use of the cheap motive power. They are known at present as the Nikko Denki Seidosho (Nikko Electrolytic Copper Works).

By that time, communication works and electric light, power and railway business increased remarkably in Japan at an outcome of the postbellum industrial



Nikko Electrolytic Copper Works.

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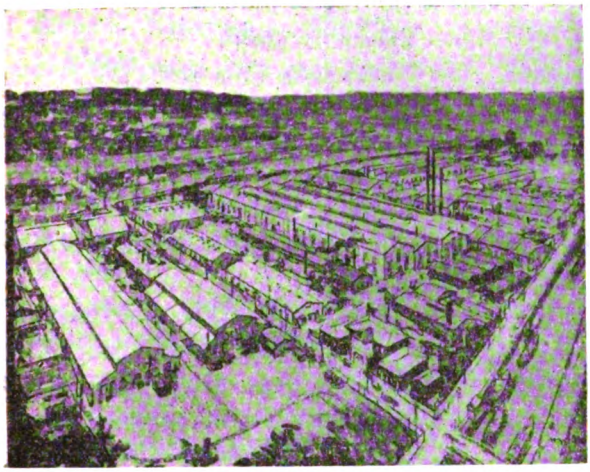
activity. In the Army and the Navy, too, the use of electricity was considerably extended. But no Japanese works could make as yet insulated electric wire required for these purposes, and they had to be obtained entirely from foreign countries.

The Furukawa company took the initiative in launching this enterprise by setting up a big wire factory in Yokohama. Soon it succeeded in the making of electric cables for the first time in Japan. The company later took an interest in other electric wire manufacturing companies. This accelerated its long established business policy to extend the use of domestic copper in the country as much as possible, and on the other hand it proved a way of preventing the importation of foreign products.



Yokohama Electric Wire Works.

In July, 1925, the company received credit for its services rendered to the electric industry of Japan, being publicly commended by the Dai Nippon Industrial Association as one doing much for the development of industry and preventing importation.

It has ever been engaged actively in its industrial research work. It has engaged foreign specialists and has sent its engineers to foreign countries, in order to keep abreast of the progress of the Western electric industrial world.

Recently, it succeeded in the manufacture of guttapercha insulated submarine cables, non-induction cables and steel core aluminium twisted wires and got patents for its various inventions of electric transmission and electric railway wires, cable connectors and wiring apparatus. A short time ago, in addition, it acquired from the owning Corporation the right to use the patent for cables of the "H" type, which are extensively in use at present in Europe and America, as a result of its investigations made with a view to meeting requirements for superhigh tension cables, created with the recent development of electric transmission.

Its electric wire industry produces every line of electric conducting materials for laying above and under ground and in water as well as insulating and armoring materials, with which it has been able to most satisfactorily accomplish its object of electric wire industrial independence.

In December, 1021, it bought up the Kyushu Electric Wire Manufacturing Co. Ltd. This considerably enlarged its producing capacity, which now stands in value at 50,000,000 yen a year, being enough not only to prevent the importation of the foreign products but to export its

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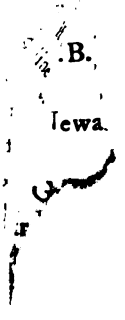

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products to China, South America, India, and South Sea Islands, where they have been favourably received,

The earthquake in September, 1923 and the following conflagration destroyed the main part of its Yokohama Electric Wire Works and Honjo Copper Works. Soon, however, it set about the re-construction of these works. The Honjo works were transferred to Nikko, while a lot of ground of about 20,000 *tsubo* was obtained at Nishi-Hiranuma-machi, Yokohama, on which the present workshops of the Yokohama Electric Wire Works were erected. The new works possess a more complete equipment and a larger capacity than before the earthquake.

In 1914, the company established a storage battery factory at Amagasaki, Osaka, thinking that the progress of traffic facilities and the development of civilization in general in Japan will necessitate the growth of requirements for storage batteries. The factory now finds itself among the most important works in its line in this country. Recently, it has been extended for the manufacture of batteries for automobiles and radio sets in order to meet the great increase in the demand for them, and it is now in a position to supply the market with goods of excellent quality.

The company's products, when exhibited at foreign and Japanese fairs and exhibitions, have always won Grand Medals of Honour.

The Company's capital stands at:

Total. . . . Yen 20,000,000
Paid up. . . ,, 12,500,000

The Company undertakes:

1. Metal refining, alloying and working and chemical industry.

2. Electric wire, rubber ware and electric machine making.

3 Selling of these products.

4. Investing of capital in similar enterprises.

5. Supplying materials for products of the companies interested by it as above and the selling of their products.

6. All necessary work accessory to the above items.

Its products include:

Copper wires and cables.
Electric wires and cables.
Underground cables.
Submarine cables.
Sheets, bars, rods, strips, ribbons and pipes of copper, brass, bronze, yellow metal, aluminium, zinc and lead.
Miscellaneous articles.

These products may be sub-divided as following:

Copper wires (flat and square), silicon copper wires, uncovered twisted copper wires, steel wires coated with copper, various kinds of trolley wires, aluminium wires, steel core aluminium wires, various kinds of covered electric wires, electric telegraph submarine cables, military electric wires, connection boxes, one side copper plates, lead tubes, storage batteries, copper vitriol, metallic selenium, electric transmission and trolley line apparatus, etc.

The works and business office are as follow:

Works:

Nikko Electrolytic Copper Works
Yokohama Electric Wire Works
Kyushu Electric Wire Works
Osaka Storage Battery Works

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Scientific Laboratory

Business offices:

Head Office: Yayesu-cho, Koji-machi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Osaka Selling Office; Moji Selling Office; Nagoya Office; Sendai Office; Sapporo Office; Taihoku Office; Seoul Office; Dairen Office; Peking Office; and Shanghai Office

Its directors and chief officials include:

S. Nakagawa,	President
M. Ogino	Managing Director
Baron K. Nakajima	Director
I. Mitani	,,
K. Yamaguchi	,,
T. Hasegawa	,,
Dr. M. Tonegawa	,,
M. Takahashi	,,
R. Hiranuma	Auditor
K. Aoki	,,

Its yearly producing capacity and turnover are shown below:

Works	Yearly Producing Capacity Yen
Nikko Electrolytic Copper Works	30,000,000
Yokohama Electric Wire Works	30,000,000
Kyushu Electric Wire Works	5,000,000
Osaka Storage Battery Works	600,000
Yearly turnover of the company	50,000,000

The company has as its chief customers in Japan the Communications, Army, Navy and Railway Departments, and other Government offices, electric companies, shipbuilding yards, mines, etc., while its products are exported to China, South Sea countries, India, Near Eastern countries and South America.

It is represented by the following firms in foreign countries:—

The Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Wuchang, Tsingtao and Sourabaya.

Tata Sons, Ltd., Calcutta

R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd., Bombay

Siam Electricity Co, Ltd., Bankok

Takashimaya, Iida & Co., Ltd., Buenos Aires

The British Metal Corporation, London

The company is specially connected with the following firms:—

The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London

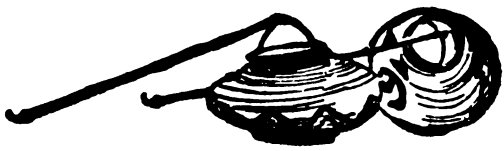
Siemens & Halske A.-G., Berlin

Siemens-Schuckert Werke G.M.B.H., Berlin

The Sherwin Williams Co., Newark, N.J., U.S.A.

The International B.F. Goodrich Rubber Corporation, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

N.V. Handelmaatschoppij Cablou, Cablou Corporation, The Hague, Holland.



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Lacquered Butterflies

A Novel

(VII)

By Ryutei Tanehiko

KICHIZA hung on the wall of Kaoru's room the scroll of the picture of hell, which he had bought of the beggar.

Showing the picture to all in the house, he was proud of it.

Kaoru and the other girls looked at the picture with curiosity. It represented the King of Hades sitting in the centre and judging the sins of the dead in the inferno. On one side were the Pond of Blood, the Mountain of Swords and other terrible places of execution depicted fully. The people looking at this unpleasant picture, felt as if they had seen a skeleton at the feast.

Kichiza said to them : "I brought this picture here this evening not for our amusement, but for reasoning with you on the Buddhistic law of cause and effect and for enlightening you in this matter."

"Hades lies under the ground of this globe and so is called the internal regions," he continued. Then pointing to the picture with his folding fan, he went on, "This castle is sevenfold. Its centre is the King of Hades' residence, and around it are an ever burning mountain, an icy pond and a pond of blood, which are places where sinful persons are tortured in punishment. Women are more sinful than men, and the most sinful of them are prostitutes, who, at death, will assuredly go to hell. Let us now play the drama of hell. The method is that you draw lots and decide your roles such as the King of Hades, the Old Woman stripping persons of their clothes and Rakchas, or prisoners torturing sinners. When these features of Hades are represented here in this world by us, we shall be saved from sin and shall be able to enter paradise, however sinful we may be."

The prostitutes hearing this, were amazed and could not utter a word. A buffoon doctor sitting beside them said : "That's a good idea, sir. I pray you, Priest Kichiza, to change the play of hell into the play of paradise by your high virtue and to scatter about gold and silver as Buddhist flowers are showered down in paradise." He looked greedy and a typical sinner.

Kaoru said : "Indeed, none may be more sinful than prostitutes as you say, Kichiza. If some of us are assigned roles of the dead entering the Pond of Blood or climbing the Mountain of Swords, we shall have to resign ourselves to it for our own faults, but if we draw the roles of the King of Hades or Rakchas, how can we, who are most sinful, play the part of torturing men ?"

Kichiza nodded and gave up the idea for the night.

Still he wished to play it some day. He talked of it to the master of the Hishiya, who thought it too strange and not very interesting. Still he could not stop Kichiza and consented to it, lest his

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opposition should hurt the feelings of a good patron.

The day of the play came. There were a big kettle of wine placed in the garden and a large chopping board with a wild boar and a deer on it, with a big cooking knife at the side. The kettle was likened to the one boiling men to death and the boar and the dear to sinners to be cut and chopped up. Kichiza directed the servants in preparing for the play. He named for the occasion the house the Castle of Iron, the pond the Pond of Blood, and the hill the Mountain of Swords.

Kichiza, holding lots on a stand, said to the people : "As I told you the other day, these lots are to be drawn by you. The one drawing the lot of the King of Hades is to be our master for this night, those drawing the lot of the "Cold Hell" are to be dressed lightly with a garment and served by the pond with cold saké and a relish of sliced and cooled shell-fish, those drawing the lot of the Gehenna are to be dressed in garments, saddled with bed-clothes on the back and served with hot saké before a brazier, those women drawing the lot of sinking in the Pond of Blood are to be dressed in red, seated on red cushions and served with so much liquor as to make them become red in the face ; and those drawing the lot of the Resuscitation Hell are to be pressed with liquor so much as to lose control of themselves, given then a medicine to sober them and then to be intoxicated again. Those drawing the lot of Purgatory are to imitate beasts in every way, eating not with chopsticks nor with the hand, but directly from the vessel with the mouth. These prostitutes should crawl on hands and kness. Those drawing the lot of Tantalus are to have delicious liquors and dainties laid before them and not be allowed to drink or eat them but to look at them all the day long and those drawing the lot of the carnage region should gamble the whole day long."

After this explanation, Kichiza had the lots drawn. The results were contrary to what he had expected, for he himself drew the lot of Tantalus and Kaoru that of the carnage region. Moreover, not women but men drew the lot of sinking in the Pond of Blood, and the Rakchases were allotted mostly to the prostitutes. The only thing that interested the people was that an old woman, Sugi by name, drew the lot of an old woman stripping the dead of their clothes.

The falling of Kichiza, the leader, into the inferno of starvation, spoiled the enjoyment.

Just then, one of the maids came in haste and reported some one had come to see Kaoru.

Kichiza with a more unpleasant look said : "What a fool the man is to come to this place of merry-making without permission ! Why has he not been turned away ? I'll scold him."

So saying, he quietly went out of the room. In the corridor, he saw some one and was surprised. He came back in confusion and concealed himself in a corner of the room. Those in the room wondered what was the matter with him, but they went out, leaving behind them Kaoru.

Soon a woman of 44 or 45 years old entered the room, conducted by a maid.

"I am Fubuki, the mother of Kichiza," she said to Kaoru.

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Kaoru was surprised and blushed.

The visitor said: "Kichiza was engaged to a girl named Ayame, but he did not consent to marry her and turned her and her elder brother out, finding some slight fault with them, while I was absent at the temple. Since then, he has been very frequently visiting the brothel. I greatly regret it. Formerly, I was a singer named Iriye in Kyoto and married a samurai, with whom I came to Kamakura and with a small capital set up in business under the name of Fudoya. We worked hard for many years and had been able to live in comfort, when my husband died. When dying, he willed that a second husband be taken by me so that the house should more and more flourish. Later, I married my present husband, Kanraku. He was formerly named Yojiyemon and brought with him Kichiza, a child by his former marriage. He was 20 years older than me, but I was willing to marry him simply for the object of prospering my house. The recent profligacy of Kichiza has much worried my husband, especially in consideration of the fact that Kichiza is his own son, but not one between him and me. I am thinking of removing the office of the Fudoya to this gay quarter, if he likes it, I with my husband living apart."

She searched for Kichiza in the room, but he had disappeared.

Kaoru drew nearer to the visitor and said: "I have never had any sensual relations with Kichiza-san."

She spoke of her late husband Shinobunosuke Minawa, her son, and her invitation to Kichiza, who closely resembled Minawa.

"If Kichiza's conduct has so much troubled all of you, I'll give up the thought of love with him," she added.

She asked pardon and cried, putting her sleeves to her face.

Fubuki was impressed by these words, and said: "I feel relieved on hearing how sincere you are in heart. I ask you to take care of my son. Be kind enough to ask him to go back once in every three days, if he comes daily."

After Fubuki left the house, Kaoru was lost in thought and sobbed.

(To be continued)

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The Story of Japanese Food

(II)

(*Concluded*)

WHEN the Yedo Period was entered, the kinds of daily food remarkably increased in comparison with the preceding era. As intercourse with foreign countries became frequent, many Western provisions were introduced to the country, while cookery, in the meanwhile, realized considerable progress, as a result of the steady development of national culture.

The number of meals each day was increased to three: breakfast, lunch, and dinner, whereas *samurai* in the East had been accustomed to take only two meals every day, although the people of Western Japan had used to take three meals, in the previous age.

Besides three meals, those who engaged in labour as in villages assumed the habit of taking a light meal called the little lunch.

Cleaned rice became the only staple from this period on, but the poor still ate a mixture of rice and wheat, rice and *hiyé* (grass seed) or wheat and *hiyé*. The method of mixing varied in accordance with the family convention, 70 per cent. of rice to 30 per cent. of wheat being a general ratio, which mixture was called *mugi-meshi* or wheat-and-rice, literally speaking.

In the 20th year of Kanei (1643) in the reign of the Empress Meisho, the Tokugawa Government issued an ordinance in effect that the peasantry should always take other cereals than rice for their daily food, sparing rice. From this it is to be presumed that they began to take measures to economize the consumption of rice, and it is probable that most farmers and the poor used to boil rice, mixing with it other cereals. It was also from this period on that people began to take, after meals, hot water, particularly tea, whereas they had never taken hot water or tea in the preceding era.

As for other dishes they would take boiled food, cooked vegetable, *aemono* (vegetables dressed with *miso* or bean-curd), roast fish, *namasu* (fish salad), and pickles. Although in an average farmer's family soup and pickles were the only dishes set on the table, those taken by families above the middle class became of many varied kinds. The soup generally consisted of *miso*, but, besides it, soy soup, clear broth, salted soup, *satsuma-jiru* (soup with many kinds of vegetables and meat), carp soup of *miso*, and loach broth also of *miso*. Hotch-potch steamed in a large bowl and *odamaki--mushi* (a kind of hotchpotch) also originated in this period. Few people ate meat, as they believed that it was profane. Mountaineers, however, took the flesh of wild boars and deer. As to fowl flesh, wild ducks, chickens, pheasants, sparrows, snipe and pigeon were much prized, and particularly the crane was most admired. In proportion to their larger consumption, transactions in eggs became gradually active, so that in Osaka were two wholesalers of eggs duringthe Shotoku Era (1711—15).

With reference to roast foods, those in

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vogue were roast clams, *sazayé-no-tsuboyaki* (top-shells cooked in their shells), roast river-snails with bean-pasts, roast egg-plants also with bean-paste, roast-eels, tamago-yaki (a sort of omelette), and bean-curd roast with bean-paste. Most of the salad eaten in those days was vegetable exclusively. Vegetables were dressed with soy or bean-paste on other occasions, and *aemono* mostly consisted of fish or shells cooked with *miso* or bean-paste, with vegetables such as bamboo-shoots, lily-bulbs, onions, lotus-roots and greens, which were seasoned with vinegar, mustard, or pepper-seeds. Foods cooked in the pan were generally meat such as of whale, ducks and chickens or fish and shell-fish such as clams, oysters, and loaches. As for pickles, they were mostly done with bean-paste, *saké*-lees, sugar, or soaked in pepper juice or plum juice. Materials for these pickles were radishes, greens, cucumbers, turnips, or egg-plant; particularly radishes were preserved in a mixture of rice-bran and salt, being called *takuwan*, which was prized through all the social classes. The noble would take the second table and third table following the main table and were addicted to titbits even at everyday meals. In the Yedo Period sugar was for the first time used for seasoning, it being imported from abroad. In the 12th year of Kyoho (1727) Shogun Yoshimuné of Tokugawa encouraged the plantation of sugar-cane in the country, which example was followed by Yoriyasu Matsudaira, Lord of Takamatsu Clan in Shikoku, and since then sugar has been refined from the native product. Most cakes and candies were manufactured with domestic sugar as their material.

As for spices, sea-urchins, Zingiber *mioga* (a sort of ginger), rhubarb flowers, gingili, walnuts, citron, oranges, etc. were used as materials. These spices are taken throughout the country even today.

In the Yedo Era there were various kinds of alcoholic beverages as *nigori-saké* or *doburoku* (unrefined saké), *mirin* (sweetened saké), distilled spirit, *home shu*, *shiro-saké* (a mixture of saké and *mirin*), mulberry wine, plum wine and others, in addition to refined saké; but that most popularly taken was refined saké or *seishu*. Ikeda and Itami in Settsu Province have been most renowned as the places of production of saké. In the 2nd year of Genroku (1689) an investigation was made as regard the saké-brewers under the direct control of the Shogunate Government and it was found that there were 27,226 houses, the annual output of which was 906,340 *koku*.

Cookery developed to a marvellous degree; not merely they cooked fish and shell-fish in the ordinary way, but many manufactured foods were made from them, the principal of which were *kamaboko* (fish-paste), *hanpen* (minced and steamed fish), bean-curd, fried bean-curd, *kirazu* (a kind of bean-curd), macaroni, noodle, *natto* (steamed beans), *yuba* (bean-curd skin), *fu* (a kind of cracknul), *konnyaku* (kneaded devil's tongue roots), and others.

Thanks to the development of cookery and manufacture of provisions in the Yedo Period, many provision stores and restaurants were started everywhere in the country.

Although even in the Mediaeval Age

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Japan was not without restaurants, they were so simple and on such a small scale that they only served to fill the appetite of travellers. In the earlier part of the Yedo Period restaurants were nothing but wayside resting-booths. For instance, immediately after the great fire of Meireki (the 3rd year of the Meireki Era 1657) in Yedo *chameshi* (rice boiled in tea), bean-curd broth, *nishime* (vegetable hotchpotch), and boiled peas and beans were sold at resting-booths in Asakusa at a certain fixed price. The Yedo people would go to those booths to take their meals, as they had lost their houses where to cook themselves. Since then many restaurants of the kind were installed here and there in the city, and also in the country. At the beginning the visitors to the restaurants were exclusively men of the town or *chonin*, but soon the places were haunted by *samurai*, too. It was from this period on that restaurants were found even in lonely places not to speak of the city, which was followed by restaurants on a large scale coming as abundantly as mushrooms after rain. All these restaurants prepared delicacies of every sort. Still afterwards *shakufu* or waitresses were engaged in restaurants to attend the guests, then there arrived a period in which these waitresses were in the meantime *geisha*, attending at banquets and enjoying themselves in revelry with their guests. This was the origin of the present day restaurants and geisha.

Since the Hoei Era (1704—10) *tenpura* was added to the popular dishes of men about town. This food is a fritter of fish or shell-fish. During the Kyoho Era (1716—35) a *shippoku* cuisine was invented in Kyoto. The word *shippoko* means a dinner-table. This was first introduced from Nagasaki to the old capital of Japan, its origin being from the West. The *shippoko* cuisine of Nagasaki was the forerunner of foreign cooking in the country. This way of cooking was later introduced to Yedo. Food dressed with onions was called *nanban* (the Barbarians of the South, literally translated), and when the meat of ducks was added to this food it was named *kamo-nanban*, *kamo* meaning a duck. *Kaiseki-ryori* or table d'hôte originated in the latter part of the Kyoho Era.

With regard to confectionery, it was also at the beginning of this era that Western cakes and candies were introduced to Japan. Simultaneously with the arrival of Spaniards and Portuguese to this country the manufacture of such foreign cakes and candies as konpeite (Spanish, *confeito*, corrupted), *aruheito*, (Portuguese, *alfeloa*, corrupted), *karomeruto* (caramel ; Portuguese, *carmelo*, corrupted), *kasuteira*, (sponge-cake ; Spanish, *castilla*, corrupted), and *bisketto* (*biscuit* corrupted) was introduced first to Nagasaki, whence they spread throughout the country. As the Japanese called foreigners "*nanban-jin*" or Babarians of the South, those cakes imported from abroad were generally called "*nanban-kashi*."

In the Genroku Era (1688—1703) there were numerous kinds of cakes, such as *manju* (bean-jam buns), *yokan* (fine sweet paste), *uiro-mochi* (a sort of rice-dumpling), and *suama*, which are still highly prized. The manufacture of dry confectionery also made remarkable development. After all, it was due to the extensive consumption of sugar, on one hand, and the introduction of foreign confectionery on the other, that the confec-

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tionery of Japan made such long strides in those days. It is said that in the Hoei Era the number of cakes and candies in the country reached over three hundred and ninety, these being taken chiefly while at tea.

As to fruits, they were named *midzugashi* or juicy cakes, and chestnuts, persimmons, peaches, apricots, almonds, pears, apples, cherries, plums, Carthaginian apples, Japan medlars, figs, mandarin oranges, loquats, horse-chestnuts, grapes, etc., were cultivated extensively throughout the country. The grape was introduced to Japan for the first time during this era from the West.

It was also in those days that people began to preserve plums as pickles, which were called *umeboshi*. In the time of Showo (1652—54) the water-melon was brought in. At the beginning nobody cared to eat water-melons, but later they were well appreciated. The summer squash was introduced during the Genroku Era. The sweet potato was transplanted from Loochoo Islands to Satsuma Province first, and then to Nagasaki, and it was in the 20th year of Kyoho (1735) that it was introduced to Yedo.

In the Yedo Period smoking came into vogue. Tobacco was brought to Japan from Western countries in the latter part of the Ashikaga Period, and was propagated all over the country in the Tensho Era (1573—91). Again in the 10th year of Keicho (1605) tobacco seeds were distributed throughout the country, which accentuated the increase of smokers. Even if the Tokugawa Government issued a law strictly prohibiting smoking, on the ground that it was bad for the health, it was never enforced, and notwithstanding the repeated enactment of laws prohibiting smoking there was no effect.

As for cow's milk, it was taken as a kind of medicine in the Heian Period, and after falling into abeyance in later days it was again consumed while Iyenari of the Tokugawa Shogunate was in power. In those days, too, milk was regarded as a sort of medicine; those who were seriously ill took it and it was generally believed that if one died from any disease, not being healed by a draught of milk, it was Heaven's will, consequently there was no help for it.

In this way, the present age of Showa has been reached, passing through the Meiji and Taisho Eras, descending from the Yedo Period. Vegetables, fruits and cakes have been improved generation after generation, as a result of the elimination of inferior qualities. However, cooked vegetables, those dressed with *miso* or bean-curd, and meat and other food for boiling in the pan are today as they were in the Tokugawa Era. With reference to liquor various kinds of foreign liquors are now imported, while the foreign cuisine, including Chinese cookery, has grown much in favour.

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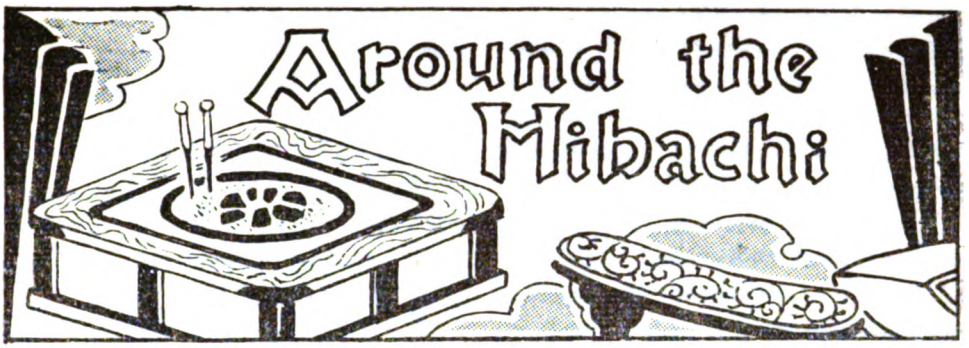

Magnanimous Samurai

HANZABURO Honda was a retainer of Lord Josui Kuroda. He was 23 years old. He drew no salary as yet and was a samurai of the lowest rank.

Jinyemon Kobayashi was a veteran follower of the lord. He was famous for being foremost in attacking the enemy's camps or castles and being the first to kill and behead enemy warriors in the past thirteen battles.

He favoured the young and unknown Honda, of whom he used to say, "Hanzaburo's way of serving our lord is very commendable, and he is honest above all things. He will make a good samurai."

In September of the 5th year of Keicho (1600), Mitsunari Ishida rose in arms against Iyeyasu Tokugawa. They fought the decisive battle at Sekigahara, which Tokugawa won.

Lord Josui Kuroda ruled over Nakatsu in the Province of Buzen. On Ishida opening hostilities against Tokugawa, he thought it a unique chance to occupy Kyushu first and then to force his way into the mainland, to struggle for the mastery of Japan with Iyeyasu Tokugawa.

Many masterless samurai in the provinces of Chikuzen and Chikugo joined Kuroda in the expedition. His troops advanced like the wind and immediately took possession of all the castles in Kyushu, except in the provinces of Satsuma and Osumi and a part of Hyuga Province. When they were about to invade Satsuma, an urgent message was received by Lord Kuroda stating that the battle of Sekigahara had ended in the victory of Tokugawa. Thereupon, Kuroda returned to his castle at Nakatsu, where he feigned ignorance.

When the campaign opened, Hanzaburo Honda made such preparations as he could to go to war. But he was very poor and did not possess arms. Nor could he afford to buy them.

"Hanzaburo seems to have nothing to put on for battle," one of his friends remarked.

"I'll give him my old armour," another of his friends said.

"Yes, I have an extra set of greaves, which I will let him have," still another added.

His friends thus brought him parts of accoutrement, which made a complete set. They also put up enough money to

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buy a pack-horse for Hanzaburo.

Hanzaburo received these presents with hearty thanks. He put on very gladly the old, ill-fitting armour and mounted his lean horse, with which he found himself among the mounted soldiers at the front.

The Kuroda army attacked Kitsuki Castle. Lord Unemenosho Kumagaya of the castle did not take the offensive against the attacking force and only took up a defensive attitude. He probably intended to wait for the arrival of reinforcements from the Otomo army, with which to assume the offensive against the Kuroda force. Kuroda saw through this and decoyed the enemy out. Some 2,000 of them made an assault upon his headquarters. His troops purposely retreated to a place where about 30 picked men led by Kenmotsu Kuroda, a hero, lay in wait for the enemy. Kenmotsu saw among his soldiers an awkwardly armoured and poorly mounted man. He found him to be Hanzaburo Honda.

"Who has allowed you to join this company, Honda?" he rebuked him, "you are violating the military regulations and must not fight."

Hanzaburo smiled, but did not reply.

"Don't be so strict, my friend!" said Jinyemon Kobayashi, who was in the company, "the military regulations are, of course, important, but it is also important to train young men in actual fighting. Overlook it, my friend!"

Kobayashi, seeing a promising youth in Hanzaburo, had taken him with him, hoping to give him a chance of distinguishing himself.

The enemy approached. "Advance!" Kenmotsu commanded.

Hanzaburo hurried up his poor horse and attacked the enemy with his spear, on their flank. He was followed by Jinyemon Kobayashi, Mokuzayemon Funabiki and others.

He saw a big spear-head going right by his eyes. He seized it and pulled it towards him with all his strength, when his horse, exhausted, tottered and ran into the side of the enemy soldier's horse. For a moment Hanzaburo felt confused, but soon he threw away his spear and grappled with the opponent. Both fell from the horses at grips. At last Hanzaburo threw down the man and picking up his spear, he ran it through his neck. Then, he beheaded the man. After that, he mounted the good horse, which had lost its master, and carrying the spear he had captured, he again fought his way into the enemy's ranks.

Jinyemon Kobayashi, who was much experienced in battle, was quite composed, and while fighting and killing enemy soldiers, he looked at Hanzaburo's daring act with astonishment and admiration.

The fight ended in a great victory for Kuroda, whose men took about 30 heads of chief enemy warriors, while not many were wounded on Kuroda's side.

Later on, at the headquarters of his army, Lord Josui Kuroda took his seat on a camp chair, in front, attended on both sides by his right-hand men such as Bingo Kuriyama, Tajima Mori and Kenmotsu Kuroda. A list of those taking enemy heads was read out to him. At first, the name of Jinyemon Kobayashi was read. The second was the name of Mokuzaemon Funabiki and the third the name of Hanzaburo Honda.

"Just stop reading a moment—I have something to tell my lord," Kobayashi

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interrupted as the third name had been read.

"Is there anything wrong, Jinyemon?" the lord asked.

"Yes, sir. The name of Hanzaburo Honda ought to huve been read first," Kobayashi replied, "he was also the first to ride into the enemy's force."

"Well, Jinyemon," the lord said, and turning to Mokuzayemon Funabiki, he asked him what he could say about it.

"I think Jinyemon is right," he replied.

"Then, you come third, Jinyemon," the lord said.

"Yes, That's right," Jinyemon replied.

"Very well. The order has been arranged. Is there not any one, who has objection to it? Kenmotsu Kuroda as the censor does not, most probably, misjudge the case," the lord declared. He then said to Jinyemon: "Now, Jinyemon, you tell me the account of Hanzaburo's fighting and taking an enemy head before others. I do not intend to change the order for that, but wish to make it a lesson for those who are not experienced in military matters."

The wise and careful lord thus kept Kenmotsu Kuroda, who had directed the ambuscade, in countenance, while he desired to hear the exploits of Jinyemon, who had surrendered his position of first on the list of merit to Hanzaburo, and also the feat of Hanzaburo.

Jinyemon gave an outline of the fight, adding, "Hanzaburo was the first to ride at the enemy, but his mount being a pack-horse, was slow, and my horse outran it and made me the first to ride into the enemy's force. Hanzaburo came next, but that of course was not because of the slowness of action of Hanzaburo, but of his horse, which matters little with his being made the first rider into the enemy's force on the list, instead of myself, for he ran ahead of us at first.

"In taking an enemy soldier's head, I cannot think other than that Hanzaburo was beforehand with us," he added.

The lord listened with a smile to Jinyemon's talk about Hanzaburo and was amused by his strange way of argument as usual.

Hanzaburo, in the farthest seat, was deeply touched by the friendliness and sympathy of Jinyemon. His head dropped on his breast and he shed tears in gratitude.

"Come here, Hanzaburo," Kuroda cried.

Hanzaburo advanced on his knees and prostrated himself before the lord.

"You will be granted a stipend of 1,000 *koku*. Be diligent and endeavor to win fame on the battlefield as you did today," the lord said.

Hanzaburo could not utter his thanks,—the words struck in his throat. He again shed tears of gratitude.

At one bound a poor soldier of the lowest rank was made a samurai of 1,000 *koku*.

The magnanimity of Jinyemon, who let his junior win the highest honour of the day at the sacrifice of his own interests, the broadmindedness of Mokuzayemon, who supported his friend, Jinyemon, in his unselfish intention to advance Hanzaburo, and the keen insight of Lord Kuroda, were typical of the time when samuraihood was at its best.

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THE RED CROSS WITH of JAPAN

(Outline of Relief Work Last Year)

HOSPITALS of the Japan Red Cross Society, including the two newly established last year, number twenty-three, with 4,325 beds, 387 more than during the preceding year. The actual number of patients treated in all these hospitals was 47,289 in-patients, the aggregate number of which was 1,196,345; and 1,220,496 out-patients the aggregate number of which was 3,511,035, last year. Of these, less than 10 per cent. of the in-patients were treated free while more than 10 per cent. of the out-patients were free. Compared with patients treated in 1925, there was in increase of 93,758 in-patients and 543,138 out-patients in aggregate number.

Eight relief-houses in Manchuria treated last year 199 inpatients, their aggregate being 3,338, and 13,760 out-patients, the aggregate of which was 65,229. To these are to be added 83,259 patients treated at subrelief-houses and 73,701 treated by circuit relief corps. There were 526 cases of flood, fires and other calamities, for which extraordinary contingents were despatched by the Society, the number of patients being 10,696.

In the work of preventing and stamping out tuberculosis, 1,557 patients were taken in, while 9,360 out-patients were treated. There were 2,059 in-patients and 5,828 out-patients of pregnant and lying-in women.

Mention should be made of the distribution of relief-boxes, the installation of disinfecting stations, and the work of children's hygiene consultation offices, sea-side schools, nurse-training schools and special courses in nursing, all of which have made contribution the relief undertaking of Japan.

The Japan Red Cross Society rendered great service in the relief of Chinese wounded and sick last year. In the autumn of 1925 a revolt broke out in Shantung Province. The Society sent a relief fund amounting to 3,500 yen, to the Tsinan Hospital under the management of the Dojin-kai Society of Japan. The Tsinan Hospital was entrusted by the Japan Red Cross with attending to wounded and sick, and it started the treatment of patients in December 1925. The relief work was ended in June 1926. During that period 3,607 in-patients and 2,348 out-patients were treated.

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The Editor's Diary

JUNE 11.—For the purpose of setting aside national parks, the Home Department has completed a survey of places of natural beauty and decided unofficially on the following sixteen places. A plan of park-making will be submitted for discussion to the National Park Investigation Commission to be organized in the near future :

(1) The Kamikochi region, Nagano Prefecture. (2) Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture. (3) Mt. Unzen, Nagasaki Prefecture. (4) Mt. Aso, Kumamoto Prefecture. (5) Mt. Fuji, Shidzuoka and Yamanashi Prefectures. (6) Odai-gahara Plateau, Nara Prefecture. (7) Mt. Bandai, Fukushima Prefecture. (8) Akan Lake, Hokkaido. (9) Mt. Kirishima, Miyazaki Prefecture. (10) Shodoshima Isle, Kagawa Prefecture. (11) Mt. Oyama, Tottori Prefecture. (12) Towada Lake, Akita Prefecture. (13) Mt. Tateyama, Toyama Prefecture. (14) Onuma Park, Hokkaido. (15) Noboribetsu, Hokkaido. (16) Mt. Hakuba, Toyama, Nagano, and Niigata Prefectures.

June 12.—Mr. M. Kamiyama, Governor-General of Formosa, whose resignation has been rumoured in consequence of the recent ministerial change, has decided to remain at his post in accordance with his own desire, and through the good offices of Mr. Sakutaro Koizumi and others.

June 14.—His Majesty the Emperor who sowed rice seeds with his own hands in the garden of the Akasaka Palace on the 9th ult., was again in the paddy-field today accompanied by many court chamberlains, and personally transplanted rice plants for half an hour. Her Majesty the Empress was an interested spectator. His Majesty informed the chamberlains that he had had a pleasant time.

June 15.—As a result of the increasing activities of the organized movements of tenant-farmers and the counter-activities of landlords' unions tenancy conflicts have greatly increased of late. These controversies have begun to assume a far more serious nature than labour disputes in general ; particularly it is usual that they reach the climax in the rice-planting season every year. The Home Minister has issued a communication to all prefectural governors instructing them to take drastic measures if necessary for the maintenance of order.

June 16.—The Agriculture and Forestry Department having decided upon carrying into force the regulation pertaining to net weight transactions in raw silk on and after July 1, issued today regulations reorganizing the Raw Silk Conditioning Office.

June 17.—According to intelligence that reached the War Office today, the war situation in various parts of Shantung Province has undergone a striking change threatening public order, and General Shirakawa, War Minister, sent telegraphic instructions to Major-General Goda, Commander of the 33rd Infantry Brigade, now stationed at Tsingtao, that expedient measures should be taken and misunder-

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standings should be avoided in the event of a development of the situation dangerous to the lives and property of Japanese residents in those districts.

June 18.—The Yokohama Municipal Council today passed a resolution dividing the administrative quarters of Greater Yokohama into the following five wards :—

Naka, Isogo, Kanagawa, Tsurumi, and Hodogaya.

June 19.—Over thirty Japanese civilian airmen who propose to carry out a trans-Pacific flight on a Japanese machine have organized a league to prepare for the flight.

June 20.—The Tripartite Naval Conference among Great Britain, the United States and Japan having opened at Geneva today, the Japanese Press is full of articles regarding the meeting.

Capt. Roald Amundsen who succeeded in reaching the North Pole by airship, arrived in Japan today.

Mr. McVeagh, the United States Ambassador to Japan, who has been home on furlough, came back to Japan today.

June 21.—The Finance Ministry announces that Japan's foreign trade during the middle part of June this year amounted to 52,009,000 yen exports and 57,260,000 yen imports, which shows an excess of imports amounting to 5,251,000 yen. The total of the import excess since January this year reaches 305,083,000 yen.

June 22.—A wave-shaped Nautiloidea, more than ten inches long and over one kwammé in weight, was uncovered among sandy rocks about twenty feet above the sea-level on the beach of Mei-ga-hama in the outskirts of the city of Fukuoka in Western Japan. This is the fourth shell of this kind discovered in this country.

June 24.—Continued lack of rain has caused much damage to the crops. The farmen are offering prayers for rain.

June 26.—Mr. Jotaro Yamamoto, Chief Secretary of the Seiyukai, called upon Premier Baron Tanaka and reported him that opinions were agreed in the party that Mr. Kamiyama, Governor-General of Formosa, and other heads of colonies should be replaced.

June 27.—The China conference aiming at the reorganization of Japan's China policy. including the chief officials of the Foreign, War, Navy, and Finance Departments and the colonial governments concerned held its first sitting today at the Foreign Minister's official residence in Kasumigaseki.

June 28.—The offcials of the Tokyo Exhibition for encouragement of national industries under the auspices of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, the holding of which was postponed on account of the national mourning, met today and decided to open the exhibition March next year.

June 29.—His Majesty the Emperor commanded the governers of forty-six prefectures, in Tokyo to attend the gubernatorial conference, to lunch with him in the Homeiden Hall in the Imperial Palace. After lunch, His Majesty questioned each of them regarding the administrative condition in the prefectutes.

June 30.—The Department of Finance reports that Japan's foreign trade show san excess of imports from January up to the end of June of 289,000,000 yen, a decrease of 112,000,000 yen compared with the equivalent period of last year.

July 1.—M. Silvain Lévi, Professor in

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the Collège de France of Paris and Director of the Maison Franco-Japonaise-has started the compilation of a Buddhist encyclopaedia in English and French. In the institute some ten scholars who were sent to Japan by the French government for the exchange of the French and Japanese cultures are devoting themselves to the study of the Orient and Japan.

July 2.—The Sino-Japanese Aerial Navigation Treaty which was drafted by the Department of Communications and sent to tee Foreign Office, which is now negotiating with the Chinese Goverment regarding it, is approaching completion. It is expected that the Communications Department will ask for funds for establishing an air service between Japan and China in the budget of 1928.

July 3.—H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu, brother of His Majesty the Emperor, has joined temporarily the Naval Aviation Corps at Kasumigaura as a student of the Naval Gunnery School.

July 4.—The Tokyo District Court which has been examining the eleven Seiyukai members of the Diet who were charged with assault, in the House of Representatives during the last session of the Diet, on Dr. Ichiro Kiyosé, member of the Kakushin Club, has finished its preliminary examination. The result was that one of the accused was acquitted, while the remaining ten were found guilty and held for publibt trial.

Rain fell in torrents this afternoon.

July 5. The sum of 700,000 yen will be asked in this year's budget by the Department of Agrlculture and Forestry for the new establishment of a national poultry breeding station and for encouraging poultry-farming.

July 6.—The Foreign Office published a statement that there was no other motive than the protection of Japanese residents in the recent despatch of troops to Tsinan in Shantung Province.

July 7. The organization and personnel of the Population of Food Problems Investigation Commssion, newly organized by the government was made public today. Premier Baron Tanaka takes the presidency, while Mr. Suzuki, Home Minister, and Mr. Yamamoto, Agriculture and Forestry Ministers, were appointed vice-president respectively.

July 8.—In view of the situation in Shantung, the Japanese government has decided on despatching small forces from the Chiba Railway Regiment and the Nakano Telegraph Corps to Tsingtao, also the despatch of the Eighth Infantry Brigade which is now stationed at Dairen.

July 9.—According to a report by the Finance Department, Japan's foreign trade in the earlier part of Juiy showed an excess of imports to an amount of 13,-218,000 yen. The principal cause of this was a decrease amounting to over 10,000,000 yen in the export of raw silk, and an increase of 14,000,000 yen in the import of cotton.

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Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd.

(TOHO DENRYOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

HEAD OFFICE

Tokyo Kaijo Building, Tokyo.

BRANCH OFFICES

Nagoya, Gifu, Nara, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Fukuoka, Kurume, Omuta, Nagasaki, Saga and Saseho.

NOMINAL CAPITAL.	Yen	144,321,200
CAPITAL Paid up	,,	125,508,350
LAMPS.	No.	2,919,301
POWER Connected Load	H.P.	249,968
POWER Generated (for 6 months)		
Water	K.W.H.	223 millions
Steam	,,	87 ,,
POWER Purchased (for 6 months) . .	,,	260 ,,

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Vice-President: Mr. YASUZAEMON MATUNAGA
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